

# Female—cervical screening indicator, prisoner health yes/no/unknown code N

## Identifying and definitional attributes

<b>Metadata item type:</b>	Data Element
<b>Short name:</b>	Cervical screening indicator
<b>Synonymous names:</b>	Pap smear indicator
<b>METEOR identifier:</b>	631726
<b>Registration status:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <a href="#">Health</a>, Standard 28/04/2016</li></ul>
<b>Definition:</b>	An indicator of whether a female person has had a cervical screening, as represented by a code.
<b>Data Element Concept:</b>	<a href="#">Female—cervical screening indicator</a>

## Value domain attributes

### Representational attributes

<b>Representation class:</b>	Code						
<b>Data type:</b>	Number						
<b>Format:</b>	N						
<b>Maximum character length:</b>	1						
<b>Permissible values:</b>	<table><thead><tr><th>Value</th><th>Meaning</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>No</td></tr></tbody></table>	Value	Meaning	1	Yes	2	No
Value	Meaning						
1	Yes						
2	No						
<b>Supplementary values:</b>	<table><thead><tr><th>Value</th><th>Meaning</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>9</td><td>Unknown</td></tr></tbody></table>	Value	Meaning	9	Unknown		
Value	Meaning						
9	Unknown						

### Collection and usage attributes

<b>Guide for use:</b>	For use in Prisoner health data collections. If this value domain is used with other metadata then 'Unknown' would map to code 8.
-----------------------	---

## Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

## Data element attributes

### Collection and usage attributes

**Comments:** Currently, the screening test for cervical cancer is the Pap test (the terms Pap test and Pap smear are often used interchangeably), which is carried out by a general practitioner, nurse, or gynaecologist. During a Pap test, cells are collected from the surface of the cervix, transferred onto a slide or into a special liquid, and sent to a pathology laboratory for assessment. Details of the woman, the Pap test results, and any follow-up that may be recommended are then stored on a cervical cytology register (AIHW 2009).

Early detection and treatment of cervical cancer leads to a reduction of morbidity and mortality due to the disease. It is recommended that women aged 18-69 years, who have ever had sex, have a cervical screening every two years (DoH 2013).

## Source and reference attributes

**Submitting organisation:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

**Reference documents:** AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2009. Cervical screening in Australia 2006–2007. Cancer series no. 47. Cat. no. CAN 43. Canberra: AIHW.

DoH (Australian Government Department of Health) 2013. National Cervical Screening Program: The Pap Smear. Canberra: DoH. Viewed 4 November 2014, <http://www.health.gov.au/internet/screening/publishing.nsf/Content/papsmear>.

## Relational attributes

**Related metadata references:** Has been superseded by [Female—cervical screening indicator, prisoner health yes/no/unknown code N](#)

- [Health](#), Recorded 31/05/2018

**Implementation in Data Set Specifications:**

[Prison entrants NBEDS Health](#), Standard 28/04/2016

***Conditional obligation:***

This data element is conditional on the respondent being female.

***DSS specific information:***

In the Prison entrants NBEDS, this data element refers to females reporting having had a cervical screen within the last two years.

This data element is included in the Prisoner health NBEDS as the National Prisoner Health Indicators include the indicator: Proportion of female prison entrants who have had a cervical cancer screening in the last two years.

© Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2015–2022

This product, excluding the AIHW logo, Commonwealth Coat of Arms and any material owned by a third party or protected by a trademark, has been released under a Creative Commons BY 3.0 (CC BY 3.0) licence. Excluded material owned by third parties may include, for example, design and layout, images obtained under licence from third parties and signatures. We have made all reasonable efforts to identify and label material owned by third parties.

You may distribute, remix and build upon this work. However, you must attribute the AIHW as the copyright holder of the work in compliance with our attribution policy available at [www.aihw.gov.au/copyright](http://www.aihw.gov.au/copyright). The full terms and conditions of this licence are available at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by3.0/au/>.

Enquiries relating to copyright should be addressed to the Head of the Communications, Media and Marketing Unit, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601.